

question at issue was not an isolated one, concerning the... to decide on the national independence and destiny of Italy.

Fortunately the governments of Central Italy had long before separated their cause from that of Italy by uniting themselves, in law and in fact, with foreigners, who... the national independence and destiny of Italy.

The honor of the man who in the absence of any recognized authority had taken in hand the direction of public affairs, considered that under such circumstances it was his duty to appeal to the population by means of the press.

In considering what has taken place at Florence, Modena and Parma, we are struck by the accord and spontaneity which marked all the deliberations of the constituent assembly.

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trials; they are consequently bound to give satisfaction to their legitimate wishes.

The quality of the sovereign Pontifical and the respect due to the chief of the Roman Catholic church, counsel us, Monsieur le Ministre, to insist on the abnormal conditions in which Romagna is placed.

The King's government has no confidence in the generous initiative and in the justice of Europe. The principle invoked by the population of Central Italy is consecrated by diplomatic antecedents; it was recognized under circumstances favorable to Greece, Belgium, and recently in the Danubian Principalities; it is the principle which has nullified the constitution of England and France.

To violate that right, which has already penetrated into international relations, would be to commit a crime against the rights of nations.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

Arraignment of Old Brown and His Companions on Charges of Conspiracy, Treason and Murder.

Brown Appeals for a Postponement of His Trial.

Examination of Witnesses as to Brown's Physical Condition.

ARREST OF THE FUGITIVE COOK.

Governor Packer Surrenders Cook and Haslet to the Virginia Authorities.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS OF COL. FORBES.

The Kansas Work of the Abolitionists Exposed.

Senators Seward, Sumner, Hale, Wilson, Chase and Other Black Republicans Implicated in Old Brown's Plot.

How They Cheated Forbes and Swindled Each Other.

By, As, &c.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 25, 1859.

Brown has made no confession, but on the contrary says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and is confident that he will receive him from the perils that surround him.

Alex. R. Bowler, member elect to Congress from this district, has collected from fifty to one hundred letters from the citizens of the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched in the possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has a large number of letters obtained from Brown's house by the marines and other parties.

The Circuit Court, Judge Parker presiding, met at ten o'clock. The Grand Jury were called, and retired to receive the examination of witnesses. The Court took a recess, awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Johnson, United States Marshal, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning. He visited the prisoners, and identified Copland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to ferret out testimony implicating the other parties.

The excitement is unabated, and crowds of persons from the surrounding country are here. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of the slave, and no fears are entertained of them, but a military guard is kept up, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Condemnation among the slaves is caused by the fear of being sold like those of Col. Washington's wife, and they firmly believe the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has yet been implicated as even sympathizing with the insurrectionists.

Canon are stationed in front of the Court House, and an armed guard is patrolling around the jail. Captain Brown has consented to allow Messrs. Faulkner and Bots to act as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully, and give him the advantage of every privilege that the law will allow.

Stevens declares that he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them. There is a decided sympathy for Stevens, not only on account of his sufferings, but that he characterizes Brown. His reply is regarded as causing the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that the other prisoners have lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

At twelve o'clock the Court reassembled. The Grand Jury reported a true bill against the prisoners, and were discharged. Charles B. Harding, assisted by Andrew Hunter, represents the commonwealth, and Charles J. Faulkner and Lewis Bots are counsel for the prisoners.

A true bill was read against each prisoner: First. For conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection. Second. For treason to the commonwealth, and, Third. For murder. The prisoners were brought into court accompanied by a body of armed men. They passed through the street and entered the Court House without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better, and his eye was not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the court room, evidently before the reading of the arraignment. Mr. Hecron called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the County Court considering his duty in that capacity as having aided had left. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Mr. Bots. If the Court was not to assign them other counsel it might be proper to do so now.

The Court stated that it would assign them any members of the bar they might select. After consulting Captain Brown, Mr. Bots said that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green, his assistant, to assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement, it would be very agreeable to him personally.

me but a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it.

Mr. Hecron said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the commonwealth, or for one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, nor to object to anything that involved a simple consideration of humanity, where it could be properly allowed. Yet in regard to this proposition to delay the trial of John Brown two or three days, they deemed it their duty that the Court, before determining matters, should be put in possession of facts and circumstances judicially; that they were aware of the line of their duties as prosecutors. His own opinion was, that it was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner a single day, and that there was no necessity for it.

He alluded in general terms to the condition of things with which they were surrounded. They were such as rendered it dangerous to delay, by any thing of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of the community, growing out of the circumstances connected with affairs for which the prisoners were to be tried. Our law in making special provisions for allowing, in the discretion of the Court, a brief time than usual in case of conviction for such offenders, between the condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly, in proceedings of this kind. In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive the unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient ground for delay, but that the jailor and physicians be examined. As to expecting counsel from abroad, he said that no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired; but, on the contrary, every facility had been afforded, able and intelligent counsel had been assigned them here, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to. There was also a public duty resting upon them to avoid, as far as possible within the forms of law, and with reference to the great and never to be lost sight of giving of a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners, the introduction of anything likely to weaken our present position, and give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issues from the jury in time, or whether it comes from the mouths of the prisoners or any other source. It was their position that had been imperilled and jeopardized, as they supposed, by enemies.

Mr. Hecron concurred in the objection of Mr. Harker, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing in the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had had no opportunity of consulting with the prisoner or preparing a defence. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent out, but not sufficient time had been afforded to receive answers. Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable.

Mr. Bots added that at present the excitement was so great as perhaps to deter Northern counsel from coming out; but now that it has been promised that the prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed that they would come and take part in the case.

The Court stated that if physical inability were shown a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty that they would come. Under the circumstances in which the prisoners were situated, it was natural that they should seek delay. The brief period remaining before the close of the term of the court, rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the prisoner who had attended Brown to testify as to his condition.

Dr. Mason thought Brown was able to go on understanding with the trial. He did not think his wounds were such as to affect his mind or recollection. He had always conversed freely and intelligently about this affair. He had heard him complain of debility but not of hardness of hearing.

Mr. Coxwell, one of the guards at the jail, said that Brown had always been ready to converse freely. Mr. Avas, jailor, sworn—Had heard Brown frequently say he was willing that his mind was confused and his hearing affected; he would not like to give any opinion as to his ability to testify.

At this point the telegraph from Charleston ceased working, owing to the storm prevailing there.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN COOK.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 25, 1859.

Captain Cook was arrested yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Daniel Logan and Claggett Fitzhugh, at Montalto, Franklin county, fourteen miles from this place. His printed commission, filled up and signed by Brown, and marked No. 4, was found on his person, as was also a memorandum, written on parchment, of the pistol presented to General Washington by Lafayette, and bequeathed to Lewis W. Washington in 1824. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left on the mountain. He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions, and was much frightened down and almost starved. He was brought to this place at eight o'clock last night, and after an examination before Justice Reiber and being fully identified by one of our citizens, who formerly knew him, was committed to jail, to await a requisition from Governor Wise. He acknowledged having three others with him on the mountain, one of whom was seen and conversed with, having a blue blanket over his shoulders, and carrying a sharp's rifle and a double barreled gun. The former he said belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. Parties will go in search of the others to-day.

THE INSURRECTIONIST, HASLETT, AT CHARLESTON, VA.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 25, 1859.

The man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection was brought before Judge Graham, on a writ of habeas corpus to-day. Judge Watts presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive, named Albert Haslett. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner as the person named, but it was proved that the pistol in his possession were of the same manufacture as were used by the insurgents, and his dress and appearance correspond with the description given by a person who had seen Haslett at Harper's Ferry.

The Judge appointed a further hearing on Saturday next, and issued subpoenas for witnesses from Virginia and elsewhere, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

CAPTAIN COOK AND HASLET TO BE DELIVERED UP TO VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26, 1859.

Governor Packer to-day ordered that Captain John E. Cook, now confined in Chambersburg, and Haslet, in Carlisle prison, be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia for trial.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1859.

of letters written to Brown by leading abolitionists, and among them a letter from Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune.

Views of the President and Cabinet. Extract from a Private Washington Letter.

You ask what are the opinions prevailing here in relation to the Harper's Ferry insurrection; I will briefly state that even the President does not wish to talk the matter over, as he, as well as the entire members of his Cabinet, are so taken aback and disgusted, that nothing leaks out that will allow me to inform you any further on the subject.

I can confidently state, however, that the President, on first hearing of the outrage committed at Harper's Ferry, regretted exceedingly that a suitable military force does not garrison our arsenals and armories, as well as our military posts; and from what I can (privately) learn, the deficiency of arms, in regard to the numerical force will be a leading topic in the next annual message of both the President and Secretary of War.

There is no doubt whatever that an augmentation of at least one regiment of different arms will be recommended to the next Congress.

Can you furnish me with copies of General Scott's sentiments as well as the opinions of the members of the Senate and House, when he was called on here to give his opinion as to the necessity of increasing our force in the West? I recollect that Jefferson Davis then opposed the General's views, but that the final sequel will come out as his advice at that time.

General Scott will be again in Washington before it is expected, as it is now generally believed that he will be a leading figure in the next annual message of both the President and Secretary of War.

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of Mrs. Forbes and the assistance of Dall O'Grady, they got a lodging in a hotel, and procured credit at a restaurant attached to the house—no easy matter for a family in such a predicament.

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